Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8-The Black Crock. AMBERG THEATRE-8:15-Kinder der Excellenz. AMERICAN INSTITUTE-10 s. m. until 10 p. m.

BIJOU THEATRE-8:15-Fun on the Bristol. BROADWAY THEATRE-S-Country Circus. CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL-10 a. m. until 10 p. m.-The Dore Gallery. CASINO-S-Finding Master.

CHICKERING HALL-3-Musical Recital. COLUMBUS THEATRE-8:15-J. K. Emmet. DALY'S THEATRE-S 15-A Test Case.
DALY'S THEATRE-S 15-A Test Case.
DEEN MUSICE-The World in Wax.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-S 15-A Glided Fool.
FRENCH ACADEMY, 853 Broadway-Matinees-Fre

GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8-8 Bells. HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-S-Squatter Sovereignty-HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-S 15-Amy Robert. HERRMANN'S THEATRE-S 15-Little Tippett. HOYU'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-A Trip

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL-8-Vaudeville. KOSTER & BIAL'S-2-8-Vandeville LYCEUM THEATRE-8-15-The Grey Mare. MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE-8-Lena Despire. PALMER'S THEATRE-8:15-Aristociacy.
PROCTOR'S THEATRE-8:15-County Fair.
STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-The Masked Bail. STAR THEATRE-8:15-The Middleman. TONY PASTORS-8-Vaudeville. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-Candy. 14TH STREET THEATRE-S-Blue Jeans.

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1892.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Senator Allison and other American delegates to the Monetary Conference arrived in London . M. de Freyeinet, the French Minister of War, denies vigorously the charge against him in relation to the Panama Canal inquiry. Two steamers went ashore on Long Point, Lake

Domestic.-Secretary Rusk, of the Department of Agriculture, made his annual report public. The strike at Carnegie's Homestead steel works was officially declared off by the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. to be used as catspaws by the Democratic wife's parents, shot his wife, and was only arrested in their good sense that it did not believe they after a battle with the police === It is thought six lives were lost by the burning of the steamer Resa Lee at Memphis, Tenn.

City and Suburban.-Mr. Cleveland has asked Edward Murphy, jr., to retire from the race for gained anything for themselves, their States the United States Senatorship, and Mr. Murphy has refused to do so .=== Mrs. August Belmont died. A Rockaway beach physician severely beaten by a hotelkeeper. ____ The police made another capture of notorious criminals. ____ There was a subway explosion in Fifth-ave. == The Rev. Dr. E. Winchester Donald preached his farewell sermon in the Church of the Ascension.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Warmer and generally fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 44 degrees; lowest, 36; average, 39 1-4.

It appears that Mr. Cleveland is desirous that his "personal comfort" should be consulted in choosing the next Senator from this State. Mr. Edward Murphy, jr., will not be acceptable to him. Last week, it is said on good authority. he sent for Mr. Murphy and asked him to withdraw as a candidate for the Senatorship. Mr. Murphy's answer to the request has not been made public; but from present indications the contest over that office will be a warm one. The candidate favored by the President-elect has not been formally entered as yet.

The Senatorship struggle in New-Jersey will not be so animated as that in New-York, nor will it arouse so great a degree of interest, but highly appreciative letter referring to its serstill it is certain to absorb a large amount of attention in our neighboring State. Moreover, there is a possibility that Senator McPherson may go into the Cabinet, and in that case there will be two Senatorships to be filled in New-Jersey. In that event Governor Abbett will Ilmost certainly have the desire of his heart. did much to give publicity to the projected If there is only one Senator elected, the question whether Abbett will get it or not will keep New-Jersey politicians on the alert until the dedsive vote is taken.

Our readers will be reminded on perusing an Albany letter elsewhere printed that a State election of far-reaching importance will take place on the second Tuesday of next February. At that time delegates will be chosen to a convention charged with the power of proposing amendments to the Constitution. The law providing for the special election was passed by the present Democratic Legislature. It cannot be doubted that it was fixed for midwinter for the sake of gaining a Democratic advantage, since

The Democrats mean to control the Constitutional Convention, and, if possible, to bend the Constitution in such a way as to increase their power and strengthen their hold on the State. We hope that the Republicans will appreciate the importance of the coming election and will do their part in sending good men and true to the Constitutional Convention, which will meet in May, 1893.

The Rev. Dr. E. W. Donald took leave of his congregation in this city yesterday, and in a few weeks will enter upon his duties as the successor of Bishop Phillips Brooks in Trinity Church, Boston. Dr. Donald has been the rector of the Church of the Ascension for ten years. In spite of its downtown location it has flourished under his ministry, and the ties which bind him to his people here are close and tender. This was shown plainly enough by his affectionate words of parting and by the spirit in which they were received. Dr. Donald goes to his responsible post in Boston with the best wishes of his own congregation and of all the New-Yorkers who know him.

Secretary Rusk believes that the last ought to be first. His department is the latest one created. but he has formed the habit of sending in his annual report in advance of the other members of the Cabinet who submit reports to the President. The report of the Department of Agriculture for the last year is summarized on another page. The Secretary finds the agricultural interests of the country in a favorable condition, and thinks that the Department has amply justified its creation. Regarding its future administration he makes a number of important suggestions. It will also be noted that he speaks in the warmest way of the intelligent and hearty interest shown in this branch of the Government's work by President Harrison throughout the four years now coming to a

REGINNING TO SEE.

Mrs. Lease, of Kansas, labored to the utmost of her ability, no doubt, down to the recent election, to secure complete control of the National Government for the Democratic party. Within two weeks after the election, according to published statements, she declares that the Democratic party ought to be driven out of power for its suppression of free speech and free suffrage at the South. Her indisputable right to use her influence as she judges best is not any worse than it was a few weeks ago. when she was laboring to give it power. Her ernment to a party which one knows to be absolutely unworthy of trust.

Doubtless it will be answered that Mrs. Lease Weaver, and was not responsible if others did gently enough to prevent Mr. Cleveland's election. But there was only one way to prevent the triumph of the party which keeps the South to concentrate all its opponents upon President | should be counted in weakened and ran. Harrison, for five million voters could not be Lease used her entire influence in the only practical way to prevent Democratic success, had she ceased to devote her speeches to attacks the result might have been the same, but her responsibility would have been very different.

The former Republicans at the West who have chosen to assist Democrats in the late campaign doubtless believed with sincerity that men at the South who held their own views would be permitted to vote freely, as these former Republicans did vote in Western States. and to have their votes counted as honestly. belief as this when they are acting as the sovereigns of a great self-governing nation. The evidence before them was strong enough to convince multitudes besides Mrs. Lease, long before the election took place, that no inde pendent action at the South would be permitted to endanger Democratic success. In the face of such evidence, he who persists in trustconsequences of that choice

Because these voters have been honest in not unreasonable to hope that they will decline An insane German in Chicago killed his party again. THE TRIBUNE had so much faith would be so used even once. But events force home the truth to minds which have been reso-Intely closed to evidence. The former Republicans of the West will learn whether they have or the ideas they hold by permitting the Democratic party to seize the power. For one thing, their acts this year have made it harder, as they will find, for honest Northern voters to make any resistance in future to the party which holds the entire South in its graso, Laws to prevent dishonest elections at the North will be repealed or altered. Industries employing multitudes of voters will be gradually transferred to the South, where labor can be found that is cheap and has no vote. Millions of public money will be employed in such a manner as to serve the party in power, and not the people. State banks with enormous corrupting powers will be created, if the Democratic party dares to act upon its own platform. It will not be as easy four years hence as it was two weeks ago for Mrs. Lease, and those who may then think as she now thinks, to drive from its entrenchments the party which has succeeded by denial of the right of suffrage.

THE FLAG AND THE SCHOOLS.

THE TRIBUNE has received from Francis Bellamy, chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Public School Celebration, a vices in promoting the success of the movement. He states that an article from this journal on "Columbus and the Free Schools" was reprinted in the official circulars of the committee and very extensively copied throughout the country. In his judgment THE TRIBUNE Columbian celebration of the public schools and to arouse widespread interest in the movement. We are very glad to have been instrumental in directing public attention to a project which appealed strongly to patriotic sympathies and was crowned with success.

We apprehend that in the turmoil of the election contest the significance of that farreaching educational movement was not fully appreciated by thoughtful Americans. On Co lumbus Day the flag was raised and saluted by hundreds of thousands of schools in every Stafe and Territory. The Grand Army of the Republic, wherever there was an organized post, sent details of comrades to assist in these patriotic exercises. "America" was sung in nearly at that season it will be a difficult thing for the every schoolhouse in the land, and the uniform

parades the school-children marched by tens of festivities. A wave of patriotic feeling swept free education. The Executive Committee in charge of the celebration has already received testimony from superintendents and teachers in all parts of the Union showing that the movement has left a profound impression upon the public schools, and that nothing of like intensity of feeling has been witnessed since the close of the Civil War.

The Columbian celebration in the schools has been at once an object lesson in National unity and a landmark of educational progress. On one day were heard patriotic atterances in every section of the country, and the flag was honored North and South with equal enthusiasm. In many a Southern city veterans of the blue and the gray marched side by side and saluted the flag as it was raised over negro schools. In Salt Lake City, where the flag was at half-mast on the Fourth of July a few years ago, a great concourse in the Mormon Tabernacle cheered with one consent when the Na tional colors were displayed. In the Far West no less than in New-England the same pledge was on the eager lips of the children who are to be the citizens of the coming century : " Allegiance to the flag and to the Republic for which it stands; one Nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all." The echoes of the celebration have come even from far-away Alaska, where "America" was sung in Indian schools and the flag was unfurled on Columbus

Certainly it was a good augury for the future of this free land that the most powerful impression produced by the Columbus celebration should have been made by this patriotic uprising of the rising generation on behalf of the flag and free schools. The memory of the civic parades by day and the illuminations and pageantry by night will speedily fade; the echoes of the oratory will soon be forgotten but the conviction that the free school system is the chief sign of progress and civilization in the New World has been lodged in the minds of the coming generation of American citizens, and it will never be displaced.

THE BUFFALO FRAUDS.

The infamous attempt to elect a Democratic for the welfare of the country carries with it District-Attorney and a Democratic Superin a grave responsibility. The Democratic party tendent of Education in Buffalo by naked What better calculated to kindle their imagifrauds upon the ballot-box has failed. The Sheehan coon has come down, wisely concludstatements show that she knew full well before | ing, in view of the aroused non-partisan public the late election what crimes against freedom | sentiment, that surrender was the better part that party had committed, and was about to of valor. Mr. Emerson will take the office of commit, at the South. It is not a light matter | Superintendent of Education, Mr. Quinby that to turn over the control of the National Gov- of District-Attorney, to which the people chose them, without any further contest. The conspiracy to count them cut by methods which were employed in counting out Republicans was doing what she could to elect General in the Senate over which the Buffale Demo cratic boss presides might have succeeded had not use their ballots or their influence intelli- not the men who love fair play and are resolved that the ballot-box shall be kept pure come to the front in such numbers and with such determination that the rascals who had solid by denial of free suffrage. That way was made up their minds that Bissell and Love

The honest men of Buffalo are heartily to induced to abandon their own candidate for be congratulated that they have maintained the candidate of half a million. Had Mrs. the honor of their great and growing city. They can now boast that Buffalo is not only a model of enterprise, but that she is so strong morally that her climate is decidedly unhealthy upon Republicans, and publicly declared what for the enemies of an honest count of honest she now declares about the Democratic party, votes. In commenting upon the defeat of the conspirators "The Buffalo Commercial" says:

It is a grand triumph for law: And now for justice in the name of the people, in the name of all the rights of the franchise precious to the people of the city and county, "The Commercial" sincerely hopethat there is no "stand-off" here-no agreement the justice shall lie down provided that law is satisfied The officers of the law are urged now to do if a whole duty, sparing no man, Republican or Democrat who is charged with, or justly suspected of, doi: But men are responsible for such a mistaken anything illegal to prevent a fair vote and an hone unt, and to sully the purity of the ballot,

Let the avenging arm of the law come down so heav his time on Republican scoundrels and Democrati coundrels that the people of Ruffalo will be sure s ever thereafter.

This is the right kind of talk, and it is to be expected that "The Commercial's" advice ing an unworthy party is responsible for the will be acted upon. Every public-spirited citizen of Buffalo ought to feel that he is bound to do his utmost to run down the rascals in their trust and have been thus deceived, it is question. It has been seriously proposed that any and all crimes having for their object to bring to naught the decision of the ballot box ought to be punishable by death. Why should they not be, if government of the people is not to become a farce? Why should the not be, if there is such a thing as treason against the country and it is worth while to make it odious?

Of course, "The Commercial," speaking for the Republican party, calls for the delivery of Republican scoundrels to justice. Ours is party which, in the nature of things, cannot for an instant tolerate any assault of any sort upon the right of suffrage. For its cornerstone is equal and exact justice to all. Ever since it was organized it has made a persistent fight for the integrity of the ballot. Hence any person calling himself a Republican who does anything which interferes with the honesty of election is simply a swindler-in the nature of things, h does not properly belong in our party. It is proper to add that in this State no serior effort has been made to keep the ballot-box stainless which has not had its initiative in the Republican party. The Ballot-Reform law. under which our elections are now held, was the work of Republicans, and would never have been signed by Governor Hill had not the pressure which was brought to bear upon him by public opinion been uncommonly strong. So long as he felt he could safely do so he vetoed Ballot-Reform bills. We shall watch the practical reform move-

ment which is now vigorously under way in Buffalo with great interest. So will Republicans all over the State, and all will hope that no guilty man may escape.

A LOST INDIAN TRIBE.

Roscoe Conkling once expressed the opinion that the most eloquent oration ever produced upon this side the sea was Charles Sprague's on the American Indian. A quarter of a century or more ago this melodious oration was held in high favor by schoolboys who were called upon to "speak pieces" in public on the stage. Perhaps the young orators of to-day also are partial to it. In any event, certain it is that they will have trouble to find declamation. Mr. Sprague's great effort is recalled by a recent Buffalo event. Some workmen in that city, while excavating for a new street, discovered the remains of a lost Indian tribe, together with a number of Indian relics. William C. Bryant, an authority on Indian matters, after viewing the remains of a number of bodies which were removed to the Morgue. and examining the relics and the bones, ground into small bits, at the site of the burial plot, Republican farmers to get to the polling places. programme for the day, with address and ode, expressed the opinion that "not less than fifty both coasts in three weeks, flour included, have

was carried out in a very large proportion of bodies had been interred in Indian fashion, and the public and private schools. In the civic that the remains were undoubtedly those of the Kah Kwahs, or Neutral Indians, who bethousands, and carried off the honors of the came extinct somewhat over 200 years ago." Among the relics were some curious kettles. over the entire country, uplifting the cause of the like of which Mr. Bryant had never seen before; bits of pottery, pipes and other articles. "The Buffalo Commercial," to which we are indebted for an account of the find, adds that it is expected that the remains and relics will be turned over to the Buffalo Historical Society. The incident is pathetically interesting-a bit

of realistic remance broidered upon the busthing Buffalo life of to-day. Nothing can be more prosaic than excavating for a new street; few things are more poetic, or, rather, are better calculated to inspire poetry, than the incidental result of this particular digging. How vividly it recalls some of Sprague's picturesque sentences: "As a race they have withered from the land. Their arrows are broken, their springs are dried up, their cabins are in dust. Their council fires have long since gone out on the shore, and their war cry is fast dying away to the untrodden West. Slowly and sadly they climb the distant mountains and read their doom in the setting sun."

These Kah Kwahs are not only gone, but their memory has vanished. We wonder how many of our readers ever heard of the tribe, or have any acquaintance with even the rudiments of its history. "The Commercial" presents a few facts in regard to them on the authority of Mr. Bryant. Early in the seventeenth century there was a Kah Kwah village near what is now White's Corners, in Erie County, while the tribe had other settlements in the western part of New-York and in Canada. Being peacefully inclined, the Kah Kwahs refused to join either the Iroquois or the Hurons, and so came to be known as the Neutrals. "The Commercial" goes on to say:

It is certain that they lived all through this part of the State, and O. H. Marshall, in his historical writings states that without doubt they inhabited the site of findalo p evious to the conquest and occupation of the scrittery by the Seneca tribe of the Inquots confed racy, and their council gres lighted up the banks of ne Niagara River. The date of the destruction of this

We venture to hope that it will occur to the bards of Buffalo-and she can boast of several worthy ones--that the discovery of these remains and relics of a lost tribe opens to them a golden opportunity. Have they not placed in their hands the materials for a "disinctively American" poem full of local color? nation, to stimulate their fancy to cestatic play? There were printed in a recent number of "The Commercial" some charming verses. entitled "Avilion." Now, although from all accounts Avilion was one of the most entrancing of islands, we submit that, at home, in this Kah Kwah incident in all that it suggests, the writer of "Avilion" had as fit a subject for his pen. "The Commercial" states that David Gray-who, perhaps, has done as much as any one for Buffalo's literary reputation-once read a poem before the Buffalo His torical Society on "The Last of the Kah Kwahs." The field is a fascinating one, and a word to the wise Buffalo poet is sufficient.

The natural uplifting of prices after an eletion has begun, stimulated toward the close of ast week by the discovery that the apprehende 24 cents per share, but how far the rise will go, or how long it will last, the speculators would 00,000 in cotton and as much more in stock dency to inspire distrust, though the general conlitions of trade and industry have not materially The volume of payments through clearing

ouses in three weeks of November has been ser cont greater than last year, notwithstand ng the interruption which the election causes and larger than in the same month of any previ us year. The great industries are making sati-(actory progress, though the closing of works an abandonment of plans for the erection of new works become more frequent. There is as yet little reason to look for especial shrinkage in the lemand for consumption by which establishments are kept busy. The cotton mills are making fine returns, and advances appear of a quarter of a cent on most bleached goods, while print cloths are strong at 3.3-4 cents. The Fall River mills have declared highly satisfactory dividends on the last year's operations. Prices of cotton knit goods are 10 to 20 per cent lower than before the new tariff was passed, on account of greater competition, but extension is not now to be expected. In woollen goods trade has been plainly retarded and rendered more cautious, and there is likely to be little haste to make contracts ahead, with small chance of the advance in prices which somexpected. In dress goods some have been sold at lower prices than during the fall, and the opening of the season in overcoatings discloses a isposition on the part of buyers to look for a ecline, but in general the distribution of woollen fairly large. The prevailing feature in the iron business is

hesitation to make new orders, though mills are yet well employed in meeting past contracts, so that the actual consumption of pig iron is very large and stocks are diminishing. As the orders low booked are cleared away week by week, manu facturers will be governed in future purchases of material more and more by the prospect of future trade, and the talk of higher prices is no longer heard. A rapid increase in production of pig has been expected, but it is too early to judge whether it will be realized during the months that must clapse before any change of duties can occur. The boot and shoe business, being scarcely affected by wriff uncertainties, continues its distribution of roducts at a rate never equalled in any previous ear. The open weather has favored continuance of building operations, so that the demand for lumber and other building materials is better than isual for the season. The disposals of anthracite oal in October were 412,000 tons, or nearly 10 per cent less than in the same month last year. with reported cutting by independent dealers.

Railroad earnings begin to decrease. In the first week of November thirty-three roads out of seventy-nine decreased, and the aggregate gain was but 1.76 per cent. In the second week a third of the roads reporting show decrease, and last year. Temporary causes may explain thisstorms or freight blockades. But if crops are short the railroads must presently have less freight to transport than they had a year ago. While all are looking forward to great business resulting from the World's Fair, it should be known that in 1876 the Centennial Exposition at anything which better lends itself to effective | Philadelphia, which opened in May, did not prevent a considerable decrease in gross earnings of roads in New-England, and in the Southern and Western States, while the increase in the Middle States was but 1 per cent. If multitudes are withdrawn from ordinary work and business for a time, decreased activity must appear somewhere, if increased activity in other quarters.

Grain speculation has made no great progress wheat being only a shade higher than a week ago: corn the same, and oats a shade lower. Western receipts of wheat are decreasing, and exports from

been 11,543,924 bushels, against 13,694,767 for the same weeks last year. If the Government estimate is correct, the crop is only 226,000,000 tushels greater than the quantity consumed last year within the counties where grown, and of this 226,000,000 bushels no less than 140,000,000 bushels has already been received at nine Western ports since July 1. If the crop report is correct, railroads must experience a material decline in traffic, particularly as to corn and cotton tonnage

The advance in cotton has been quite enough, and the dealings large enough, to suggest the possibility of reaction. The price has risen one ent in two weeks, or \$5 per bale, and the sales at New-York alone have been more than half the entire crop. Receipts from plantations this month have been 874,588 bales, against 1,283,024 last year, and if the crop were not late, and if its movement had not been retarded until recently by very ow prices, the figures would justify quite low stimates. But it is prudent to remember that all sources of information from the South at this time are colored by the interest in large stocks yet ansold.

New-York banks gained nearly \$2,000,000 in eserves, and it is said returns from the interior vere large, but statements of the different banks indicate shipments exceeding receipts. The Treasary put out \$1,100,000 more gold than it took in, and \$1,000,000 more notes, which seems the real ause of increasing reserves. Foreign exchange has moved toward the gold exporting point, and imports for the month show an increase of \$6,800,-000 in three weeks at New-York, while exports have declined \$2,660,000 compared with last year. But the excess of exports last November was over \$45,000,000, so that the figures point to an excess of many millions this year also. The course of exchange therefore seems to reflect the increasing pressure for gold in Europe on account of Russian lemands, and the tendency to sell American securiies on account of threatened financial changes

THE NEW RAIN-MAKING TESTS.

The general verdict of disinterested scientists upon the rainmaking experiments of General Dyrenforth last year was that they had failed to demonstrate more than this: Under very favorable conditions, when the air is heavily laden with moisture, a slight, momentary spatter, too insignificant to be measured or to do any good, can ometimes be produced by heavy explosions; but that no evidence had been secured that when a brouth prevailed, or during the temporary prevalence of fair weather, any shock given to the air by bombardment would produce even a drop of the experiments showed in every instance of rainfall after explosions that rain would probably have fallen anyhow in the natural course of of his assistants were at first disposed to claim that their efforts had been very successful, so far as results were concerned, although they were not satisfied with their own methods and apparatus. In the face of strong protests from meteorologists of high standing, therefore, they secured nother appropriation from Congress, and are now n Texas for the purpose of making renewed ex-

In several respects these fresh tests will probably be better conducted than the others were. It s evidently General Dyrenforth's intention midity, temperature and wind directions of the tmospheric layers a few thousand feet above the earth before each bombardment, so that his fire said, will be the subject of closer calculation than imployed. In addition to the money provided by sense. Hence it will be possible to experiment here thoroughly now than a year ago. If, thereal as are nearly all practical meteorologists who iderable rainfall follows, with reasonable promptness, a vigorous bombardment of the skies, when the conditions are such as to render its occurrence ays on which precipitation might properly be prelicted are selected, and if no greater results are coured close at hand than at a distance, especially in the quarter from which rain-producing inflaonces are already shown to be approaching by the Government weather maps, not only the scepticism, but also the suspicions as to the sincerity of the management of the tests excited last year

The Park Department of New-York is entitled to honorable mention. In presenting to the Board of Estimate an amended plan for a toollis Central Park President Dana explained that the hanges proposed would save the city \$2,700. No wonder the Board approved the alterations without stopping to take breath, and no wonder Mayor Grant rapturously exclaimed: "I am cladthat somebody is trying to save the city's money! The incident is not precisely without precedent, perhaps, but the historian of the period should not neglect to stick a pin here. Nothing like this can be recalled since Mr. Kenny, the Supervisor of "The City Record," created consternation at the City Hall by reducing the estimates for his department by several thousand dollars.

England has bought American apples freely for a number of years past. Now it appears that she has fixed her eyes upon the orange groves of Florida. Last week a steamer sailed from Fernundina for England carrying 10,000 boxes of oranges-the first direct shipment of the kind ver made to the old country. England shows good taste in desiring to get this choice fruit. But she must not want too much of it. Florida oranges are exceedingly popular in the latitude

The communication from the trustees of the Tilden Trust to the Board of Estimate was referred to Controller Myers to make a report upon. It is his opinion that nothing can be one by the city directly toward providing a building for the Tilden Library, since there s no money available for the purpose; and he says that it will be necessary to apply to the legislature for authority to make an appropriation for the purpose. No doubt Mr. Myers redects accurately the attitude of the city officials on the subject. It is important, therefore, that the question be presented in an intelligent and forcible way to the Legislature early in the coming session. The opportunity is one that the rity should, by all means, improve, and it is to be hoped that the members of the Board of the aggregate thus far is 3.1 per cent smaller than Estimate will heartily co-operate in securing the necessary action at Albany, Brooklyn has already taken steps to provide and maintain a library at the public expense, after the manner of Roston. New-York is only called upon to erect a building. To refuse to do this would argue a woful lack of public spirit in this netropolis. Wiley G. Overton, the first and only colored

> policeman in Brooklyn, has had enough of it, and has decided to resign. When he was appointed the other policemen in the precinct to which he was detailed undertook to boycott him and make his life a burden by all sorts of petty annoyances. Before the trouble was ended they had to be taken sharply to account. It seemed smooth sailing for Overton then, but in some respects he failed to give satisfaction. The novelty of a colored policeman wore off long ago; in fact,

there is no reason why negroes should not do ac-

ceptable work in this capacity in this neighborod as they have done in some other cities. Perhaps Overton is not made of the right stuff to carry through successfully the experiment which he began bravely enough.

The Executive Committee of the National League for Good Roads has instructed its secretary to disavow any participation in the proposed me-morial to Congress in behalf of a Road Department. The Tribune has expressed the opinion that no such department is needed, and that the work of road improvement will not be advanced by establishing one. The League has done wisely to frown upon this movement. The making of good roads is not a National matter in any such sense as to require a Governmental department to look after or promote it.

PEESONAL.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes suffers somewhat from asthma, and it is noticeable in his voice, but otherwise he seems to be in excellent health. He is a great walker, and is often seen in Beacon-st., in Boston, taking his "constitutional." He always wears a nicely polished silk hat and carries a large cane.

Hishop Hennessey, of St. Louis, it is believed, will soon be named as conductor, and hence successor, of Archbishop Kenrick, whose age interferes with his per-formance of the duties of his office. The Earl of Dunraven, who is expected to come

over here next year after the America's cup, has a

long string of titles. Besides being Eml of Dunraver he is Earl of Mount Earl, Viscount Mount Earl, Viscount Adare, Baron Adare, Baron Kenry and a baronet, Without these titles he would be plain Mr. Qwn, for Without these titles he would be plain Mr. Qwin, for that is his family name. He sits as Earon Kenry, that being the only one of his titles which is in the peerage of Great Britain. The others are Irish peeringes and give him no right to a sent in the House of Lords. Lord Dunraven's father sat in the House of Lords, however, not as Baron Kenry, but as Earl of Dunraven, being one of the representative peers for Ireland. Before the death of the late Earl the present Lord Dunraven was known as Viscount Adare. He was at one time a lieutenant in the 1st Life Guards. Dr. E. O. Shakespeare, of Philadelphia, Physician

of the Port, will soon resign his present office, which is a State appointment, and thereafter will devote himsell to investigation as to the causes of disease and the best methods of prevention. He will probably give special attention to cholera.

The Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage, son of the famous Brooklyn clergyman, preached in Philadelphia last Sunday evening. His congregation, however, was drawn in part by the supposition that it was his father who was to speak, and the house was full to overflowing.

Great regret is felt in the artistic circles of Germany at the death of Professor Georg Eleibtren, the famous battle-painter. His greatest works relate to the war with Denmark in 1864. They were painted for the Austrian and German governments, Biebtren was born in 1828. He was extremely popular in Berlin society.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

In a murder t-tal the other day in Brienz, Switzen-land, one of the names drawn from the jury-box was that of Uhirich Amacher. It was the name of the

A census gatherer was engaged in collecting his papers from the various houses in rather a low discret in one of the principal towns in Scotland. On receiving the document from a knowing looking woman, he was much amused to find under the heading "Condition as 10 Marriage" the words writen: "Hard-up afore marriage, worse afterward."—(Dundee News.

The Rev. Mr. McBride, a Methodist minister of Tennessee, was recently a director of a national bank which held some whiskey as security for loans. So charges against him were laid before the Conference on the ground that he was siding and abetting the sale of intoxicating liquors. But after scratching its head over the question, so to speak, the Conference decided that any action in the case would be inad-

Out of the Question.—"Can you relax the features a tride!" asked the photographer, raising his head from the back of the camera. "The expression is too severe. Try to look a little more pleasant."

"Never mind the expression," said the sitter dejectedly. "The expression is all right, Go abead with the peture. You can't expect a man that's just lost four silk hats, a suit of clothes, a horse, and set 5 to in cash beside, on the election, to look as pleasant as if he had follen her to a farm."

"It isn' any of my business, of course," suggested the photographer, "but couldn't you have waited for this job until you were feeling a little more cheerful!"

"No," said the man in front of the camera, an added shade of gloom crossing his face. "I am doing till on a tribune recently noted the interesting circum.

The Tribune recently noted the interesting circumstance that "clipping" bureaus had written to Theostance that capping execution of the privi-dore Parker and to Izaah Walton requesting the privi-lege of sending them notices of their "new books," Jane Austen, it appears, has been the recipient of a similar favor, two different concerns having written to her in care of the Boston tirm, which is issuing a reprint of her navels. The "clipping" people ought to engage an expert to tell them the difference between authors who are living and writing to-day, and those

Nurse-What are you crying for, Johnny!
Johnny-Alphouse, boe-ooh, hit me on the head,
Nurse-Welf, why didn't you hit him back!
Johnny-I couldn't very well, because 'twas I hit
him first.—(Paris Gaulois.

Any decadence of the Social Democratic party in sermany, so ardently desired by the Emperor and the great men of the country, does not seem apparent in the list of party organs recently published. Acording to that list, there appear in Germany seventytwo Social Democratic political journals, one illustrated paper, two comic papers and fifty-five trade journals. Thirty of the political papers are issued daily, six semi-weekly, ten weekly, and twenty-six three times week. Since last year there has been an increase of three in the number of daily papers. The trade journals for the most part are issued weekly and fortnightly. With few exceptions, the papers are controlled by the executive committees of the Social Democratic party, the profits flowing into the common treasury. As a rule they are self-supporting. The political Journals are said to have 254,000 subscribers, and the trade journals 200,000.

No Harm Could be Done.—Mrs. Parvaynuh—I'm 'most afraid to wear more than four diamond neck-laces to-onet, for fear it will make me appear vulgar.

Mrs. Helgallie—Oh, you needn't be afraid on that score.—(Chicago News-Record.

SO, TOO, WITH OTHER INDUSTRIES. From The Indianapolis Journal.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

If iron ores are to be put upon the free list and duties on plyiron reduced so that it can be imported at a profit, it is infinitely better that the fact and date of such change be known at the earliest hour, to the end that all engaged in the plyiron industry may prepare for the change, and those who use plyiron as raw material may have no stock on hand when it comes. This is business, not politics; but delay is neither politics nor business, but cowardice.

WELL, IT DEPENDS. From The Milwaukee Sentinel.

"Are there too many of us?" asks the president of Brown University, in "The North American Review." If he means these Democrats, Yes.

FARES TO CHICAGO NEXT JUMMER. From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

The people are not coming here in any general way if they have to pay full fare. They never have done any such thing, and no sensible man expects that they ever will. Even those who could afford to pay full rates would be so indignant at the extortion that they would join in making it the fusition to stay away. If the railroad managers do not see this before the opening, they would be made to see it by the practical effect upon travel after the season had opened. The Exposition will have six months to run.

FATHER SHERMAN'S SPIRITED PROTEST. From The Boston Herald.

Old Tecumseh's clerical son appears to be a chip of he old block. He evidently belongs to the church

DID TAMMANY KNOW WHAT IT WAS DOING! From The Springfield Union.

From the Springheld Union.

The latest explanation in regard to the pledges made to Tammany is that Mr. Whitney spoke for Mr. Cleveland, and that the latter simply alluded to his promises in a way to satisfy the bosses that they would be observed. The only important feature of the affair was that something was done to satisfy Tammany. Incidentally it may be observed that Tammany is not usually satisfied with a stone when it asks for bread.

SH-H-H-H-H! HE HAS A CHANCE YET. From The Albany Express.

The appearance of the comet should give Licutenant Totten a chance to get in some of his finest work, but singular to say he has not a word to say about the destruction of the earth.

A FUNDAMENTAL QUESTION.

From The New-York Press. If genial Don Dickinson really seeks a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, it might be well for him to declare before hand just what he thinks of the Democratic proposition that Protection is unconstitutional. And while he is about it he might just as well file his opinion on the constitutionality of the Constitution itself.